NEW-YORK DAHLY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868-TRIPLE SHEET,

# THE TRIBUNE AND THE PEOPLE.

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# GAIN IN CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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## TO ADVERTISERS.

Total Gain in fifteen weeks. - - - - 64,404 Copies

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, those wanting Farms, Implement Manufacturers, Dealers in Stock, Schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the country, as well as in the city, will find it to their interest to advertise in

### THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The aggregate circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other newspaper, and is read by the most enterprising, thrifty, and industrious classes. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of THE TRIBUNE-DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY-will be read by nearly a million of people, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money he spends in judicious advertising.

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

The circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE is, of course, mainly in New-York and Brooklyn, but it is very large in all the Eastern Cities and throughout the country. It is believed that in no other newspaper will advertisers reach so many first-class customers.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE N. Y. DAILY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS, classified under appropriate heads, Twenty-five Cents per line for each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS each insertion.

About ten words average a line. Deaths and Marriages are charged ONE DOLLAR.

## THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The rapid increase in the circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE adds largely to its value as an advertising medium. Notwithstanding the large size of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, the pressure of news is so great that we are compelled to allow but a small space for Advertisements. This is a manifest advantage to great that we are compelled to allow but a small space for Advertisements. This is a manifest advantage to all whose notices appear, as they are conspicuous and mostly read with as much interest as the news. The great advantage that must accrue to any one who takes this method of making known his wants, his merchandise or manufactures, it is very easy to understand, but can hardly be over-estimated. There is no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable to the advertiser, as is conclusively proved by those whose advertisements frequently or continuously appear in its columns. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives, sons and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by more than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise, or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the country, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

Every person having a farm for sale should advertise in THE TRIBUNE. Make the advertisement as

uable as an advertising medium, circulating, as it does, mainly among the better farmers in all parts of the country, in every State and Territory.

In short, any business wishing to reach all over the country, should advertise in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING-ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion, ITEM-In the News Column, prefixed by the word [Announcement] Two Dollars a line each insertion.

Cuts and fancy types are charged double rates for space occupied.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The circulation of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is also large, and is a very valuable medium in Advertisers are reminded that the three editions of THE TRIBUNE, Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly,

are subscribed for by entirely different persons, so that advertisements inserted in each will reach all classes.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each

Terms, cash, in advance. Drafts on New-York, or Post-Office orders, payable to the order of THE TRIBUNE, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address

# OBITUARY.

The Right Rev. Cicero S. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of St. Louis, died on Tuesday evening, aged 55 years. Bishop Hawks was born in Newbern, N. C., May 26, 1812. He was a brother of the late Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., in whose family he resided from a child, and to whom he whose ramily he resided from a child, and to whom he was indebted for his education. He was for seven years rector of Trinity Church, Buffalo, N. Y., having entered upon his duties there in 1856. In 1843 he accepted an invitation to the rectorate of Christ Church in St. Louis, and in 1844 was elected and consecrated Bishop of the Diocese, a position he has worthily illied for 24 years.

### S. A. A. Street, Married Co. L. CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 30 Bible House. There was a good attendance of directors and of delegates from the various Evangelical churches. The President, the Rev. Thomas Dewitt, being absent, the chair was taken hv A. R. Wetmore, e.q., Vice-President. The Executive Committee, through the Rev. Dr. Crosby, reported the op rations of the Missions for the past year. The Treasurer said that the sum of \$10,000 was needed to carry on the mission work during the Summer months.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION IN EAST RIVER. A collision occurred on the East River, off Fort Schuyler, yesterday morning, about 71 o'clock, between the side-wheel steamer Elm City, of the New-Haven Steamboat Line, and the propeller Electra of the ven Steamboat Line, and the propeller Electra of the Providence Neptune Line. The accident was ewing to a deuse fog which hung over the river, rendering navigations of dangerous that the Elm City had ceased working her engines and was slowly drifting down the channel, when the Electra struck her amidships with considerable force, and would have cut through her side had she not encountered the boilers of the latter. As it was, however, the stricken vessel sustained about \$5,000 or \$10,000 damage, and she reached her destination with difficulty and had then to be laid up in dock for repairs. The Electra suffered but little injury, and was able to start on her r turn trip to Providence in the afternoon. The Captains of both steamers seek to shift the blame from their own shoulders—the Captain of the Electra maintaining that h of the Elm City was culpable because of having been drifting in the channel at such a time, while the commander of the Electra, on account of his having been ranning his boat at high speed in a dense fog. It is reported that neither sounded any signals, or in any way informed the other of its presence.

# GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 22 .- The following General Court-Martial has been appointed to meet at Fortress Monroe, Va., on the 27th inst., for the trial of such prison ers as may be brought before it:

Freeze Brig. Gen. W. Haya, 6th Artillery.
Brevet Col. R. B. Williston, 2d Artillery.
Brevet Major G. B. Campbell, 4th Artillery.
Brevet Major G. B. Campbell, 4th Artillery.
Brevet Major G. B. Rodney, 4th Artillery.
Brevet Major J. B. Shim, 2d Artillery.
Brevet Major J. F. Bittenbonse, 3th Artillery.
Brevet Major B. F. Bittenbonse, 3th Artillery,
Brevet Col. G. V. Henry, 1st Artillery, Judge Advocate.

SUMMARY OF NEW-ORLEANS NEWS. New-Orleans, April 22.—Major Henry C. Robinett of the 1st U.S. Infantry committed suicide this morning. A.S. Mansfield, formerly of the First National Eask, was arrested to-day on the charge of complicity in the burning of the steamer Shooting Star, on which \$100,000 insurance was collected.

FREE PASSAGE TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, April 22. - The Delegates to the Republican National Convention are to be furnished free passes, good over any road. The chairmen of their reapective State Central committees will mail such passes to them. Application should be made by letter to Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Chairman of the Chicago Committee

... Mining and agricultural news in Arizona

.... The steamer Montana, for Panama, sailed from San Erancisco vesterday, with \$679,000 in treasure-

... The St. Louis express train, going West, from Cincinnati on Tuesday night, ran off the track near North Vernon. None of the passengers were injured. The cioress car took five and the contents were destroyed.

THE TRIBUNE, New-York FRUSTRATION OF A CONSPIRACY TO MURDER LOUISVILLE, April 23 .- A conspiracy to rob the

pay train on the Jeffersonville railroad, and murder the men in charge thereof, was discovered yesterday by Detective Officer Bright of Chicago. Four of the con-

### spirators were arrested in Jeffersonville, and two escaped. They were in the employ of the Company. THE ASSASSINATION OF DARCY MCGEE.

OTTAWA, April 22.-The authorities have found a man who says he saw the shot fired that killed Darcy McGee. He has not yet seen Whalen, but feels confident that he can identify him.

FIRST SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN FROM ST. LOUIS FOR NEW-YORK.

St. Louis, April 22.-The first direct shipment of wheat in bulk from St. Louis to New-York was made yesterday, via New-Orleans. The lot consists of 25,000 bash. Spring Wheat, at \$2.05 per bush. Freight, 30c., including transfer to New-Orleans, and towage to New-York. A strong party is forming here, in connection with a party in Liverpool, to ship grain in bulk to the latter point, and to open a direct import trade between the tree cities. tween the two cities.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

Toledo, April 22 .- At the annual meeting held here to-day directors were unanimously elected, as follows: Messrs. E. B. Phillips, Albert Keep of Chicago, Ionows: Messis E. B. Phillips, Albert Keep of Chicago, Philo Morehouse of Elkhart, J. S. Barry of Constantine, Mich., T. Hong of Toledo, W. Williams of Buffalo, N. Eeardsly of Auburn, N. Y., Le Grand Lockwood, Henry Keep, Jesse Hoyt, J. Packer, A. Havemyer, and D. N. Barney, New-York. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. E. B. Phillips was reelected President, Mr. Le Grand Lockwood Treasurer, and Mr. D. P. Barhydt Secretary.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 22.— In the House yesterday the Committee on Fisheries and Navigation presented a report, recommending that a tunnage fee of \$4 per tun be imposed on American vessels fishing in Canadian waters. In the Senate the Alien bill was amended by making a residence in the Dominion of one year sufficient for naturalization purposes. Tenders have been invited from the Inman, Canard, and other steamship companies for the conveyance of mails between Halifax and Great Britain.

THE LA FLAMME MURDER. WORCESTER, April 22.—Josephine LaFlamme and David Dore, her paramour, the alleged murderers of LaFlamme, the French Canadian, in the town of Webster, on Thursday night last, were taken before the Court this morning and fully committed.

# RANCHMEN KILLED BY INDIANS.

St. Louis, April 22,—A dispatch from Fort McPherson dated Feb. 22, says four men were killed by the Indians yesterday, and two were brought in alive, but they were scalped. The Indians attempted to capture J. A. Slosson's steck, but were repulsed by the ranchmen. These Indians are supposed to come from the Republican River.

WIGWAM FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. CHICAGO, April 22.—A number of leading Republicans have called a meeting to consider the fensibility of creeting a wigwam on the lake shore for the use of the National Republican Convention. The movement contemplates a building large enough to accommodate 12,000 persons.

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION-DISFRANCHISEMENT.

JACKSON, April 22.—The Convention to-day
modified the fifth section of the Franchise bill, which
excludes from office all persons who gave voluntary aid
to the Rebellion, so as not to apply to private soldiers, except such as voted for or signed the ordinance of seces-

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY ACCIDENT. CINCINNATI, April 22.—The loss to the Adams Express Company by the burning of their car in the accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad last night is heavy. Two messengers were in the burning car. which was locked, and they escaped only by aid of persons on the outside who knocked a hole in it, through which they crawled out. The engineer was badly bruised, but will recover.

ACCIDENT TO THE WELLAND GANAL. St. Catharines, Ontario, April 22.—The gates of Lock No. 2 of the Wolland Canal were carried away this morning by the propeller Congress. Navigation will be resumed in a few days.

# EUROPE.

FRANCE. PACIFIC DECLARATION OF THE MONITEUR.

PARIS, April 22—EVENING.—The Moniteur du Soir in an editorial to-day says: Through the good sense of the people the baseless apprehension of an approaching war has subsided, and the public mind is now tranquil. This result is in part due to the efforts made by foreign powers to sustain the pacific policy of France."

### GERMANY.

THE FEDERAL DEBT BILL. BERLIN, April 22 .- Count Von Bismarck has withdrawn from the North German Parliament the Federal Debt bill, which was introduced by the Government. He takes this action in consequence of the amendments which had been made to the bill by the Opposition.

### ITALY.

## MARRIAGE OF PRINCE HUMBERT.

FLORENCE, April 22.—The marriage of Prince Humbert, the heir presumptive of the King of Italy, with the Princess Margaret, his cousin, took place to-day at the Chapel Royal in Turin. King Victor Emmanuel, the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Prince Napoleon, and the Princess Marie Clotilde, and a great many Italian notables were present. Great preparations are making in this city for the reception of the Prince and his wife.

NARVAEZ ON THE POINT OF DEATH. Madrid, April 22.—It has just been officially an-conneed that Narvaez, the President of the Council

and Minister of War, is dying. EVENING .- The bulletins in regard to the health of Prime Minister Narvaez announce that His Excelleney is better this evening.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

RESIGNATION OF TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIA-MENT. LONDON, April 22 .- Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Lau-

rence Oliphant have resigned their seats in the House THE ARRESTS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Barry and Keefe are the names of the supposed Fenian incendiaries who were arrested at Buckingham Palace last night. They were brought up before a police magistrate this morning, and, after a brief examination, remanded to jail until a chemical analysis is made of the combustible fluid found in their

## THE FENIAN TRIALS.

EVENING.—The trial of the Fenians charged with causing the Clerkenwell explosion was resumed at

10 o'clock this morning. The examination of the witnesses for the prosecu tion was continued. Mr. Clifford, a Warden at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, was sworn and testified that on the 12th of December he saw English and T. Desmond with a truck, on which was a cask; they were near the prison wall, which was blown up on the next day. Hannah Gillies testified that on the night of the 12th she saw Keefe near the place where the explosion occurred Mr. Masker, a warder at the Clerkenwell Prison. testified in regard to Burke's conduct as observed by him at the time of the explosion. Mr. Vanger, an Every person naving a tarm for sale should advertise in THE TRIBUNE. Make the advertisement as short as possible, stating the advantages offered. Farmers wishing to purchase farms can always find the woman Ann Justice for the first time on December 13; she was admitted within the prison to visit nable as an advertising medium circulation and Seedmen find THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE especially val. shortly before Ann came in, one Mrs. Berry had an interview with Burke; at that time Ann was seen outside in company with the prisoners at the bar. Mr. Worth, a warder at the Clerkenwell Prison, was sworn. He testified that he saw Ann Justice in the prison on the 13th of December; this was her first visit there; he also saw her with Allen and T. Desmond outside in the street just before the explosion took place; after that they fied and were arrested. Other testimony was given which fully corroborates the evidence of Warder Worth. Mr. Allum swore that he saw Barrett and Ann Justice unloading the cask from the truck. Mr. Bird testified, with much circumstantial minuteness, that he saw Barrett place the fuse in the cask. Testimony was given to show that the latter witness identified Barrett at Milbank, where he picked him out among nine other men. The interest manifested in the trial is unabated. The Court-room was crowded with spectators throughout the day.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MAYNOOTH. DUBLIN, April 22-EVENING.-The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the principal officers of state and a large and brilliant suite, visited the Roman Catholic University at Maynooth to-day. Mr. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, has been released from confinement at Belfast.

### From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, April 15, 1868.

In a recent letter I hinted that on the closing night of the Maguire debate, Mr. Disraeli spoke under an influence stronger than more excitement. The charge which at that time was fnot even hinted at in any English journal, is now made openly with reference to his speech on the 3d of April, when the debate ended on the Irish church. I cannot say whether the evidence of excessive stimulus was stronger than before. Perhaps the second offense was thought less pardonable than the first. Mr. Gladstone may be supposed to have referred to this when he described parts of the Premier's speech as "due to the influence of a heated imagination"—a phrase to which the House responded with significant laughter. The Pall Mall The Star printed a bacchanalian peroration as the actual utterance of the Minister before it had been dressed into decency by charitable reporters. The London Review thinks no preliminary potations could have maintained their influence through a speech of two hours and a half; and, beside, the first part was clear and brilliant, while only at the end did the orator appear to become muddled. It suggests that while he appeared to be drinking water during his speech, he was, in fact, drinking gin or whisky. The story was all through the clubs next day, told without any ifs, and without any affectation of concealment. A club is the last place where any excessive nicety on a point of morals is to be looked for, but the verdiet was decisive that the public would not stand "that sort of thing" in a Prime Minister of to-day. Lord Melbourne is known to be the last of the swearing Premiers. Unless Mr. Disraeli take heed to his steps, he may come to be known as the last of the drinking Ministers. Pitt and his three bottles of port are quite gone out of fashion at the Treasury.

Reports are plenty that Disraeli means to resign—not for any such cause as above—but I believe none of them. He may probably continue to remain for another year, but if he went out now, whence could come the Parliament that would restore him? He has struggled too long for office to abandon it till he is forced to. The splendid victory of the Liberals on the Irish Church does not, as until within a year it must haveldone, insure their immediate return to power. They are not even in a hurry to return. Half the party seems content to drift on with Dizzy for Premier till the new Parliament comes. With the Irish Church question looming up, they are not anxious to find themselves in a position which would compet them to do something more than affirm as a theory that the Church ought to cease to exist. Once in office the Liberals must bring forward a measure, and upon the details of a measure, or even upon the general scope of a bill, they are far less un -most implacable of censors-calls it "post prandial." The Star printed a bacchanalian peroration as the ac-

or even upon the general scope of a bill, they are far less unanimous than upon Mr. Gladstone's resolu-tions. Nor are all the Radicals eager for office at the tions. Nor are all the Radicais eager to obtain a the moment. Liberal Ministry to-day means a ministry largely made up of the old Whigs, the men of half convictions and uncertain minds, not wholly radical, not wholly aristocratic. But a ministry of next year must come up to the level of a Householder Parlia-

ment.

One gets used to all sorts of political phenomena.
Latest is the eulogy on Mr. Bright in the columns of a Tory organ, which has discovered that he is a Tribune of the People, whose mission even his opponents view with respect, and whose honorable warfare they rejoice to meet. It is a significant fact that the great Radical has become a lion in society, much run after, and flattered, the guest whom other guests at dinner parties are invited to meet. Now in England social forces are political forces.

parties are invited to meet. Now in England social forces are political forces.

The third and fourth volumes of Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea" are once more promised for this month. They were announced for Christmas, year before last, again for last December, and again for February. Mr. Kinglake's patience in revision is something wonderful. These volumes come no further down than the battle of Balaklava, which is told at even greater length than the Alma in the second volume. It has never ceased to be a topic of controversy in military circles down to this day, and the recent death of Lord Cardigan gave a new start to the discussion of an event in which so prominent an actor bore so doubtful a part.

A new book on America is presently to be published

by Macmillan, from the pen of Mr. Wentworth Ditke, under the title "Greater Britain." Mr. Dilke was a companion of Mr. Hepworth Dixon during a part of his tour, but his tastes did not, I believe, lead him to an examination of the mysteries of Free Love. Mr. Matthew Arnold described Mr. Dixon's book as a History of the Mormons by One of Themselves. Mr. Dilke found other matters more congenial to his mind, and his book is said to be characterized by freshness as well as fairness of view. I don't know which is the more uncommon.

The samp publisher has lately issued a volume of Poems of Rural Life, by William Barnes, author of poems in the Dorset dialect, which latter excited some interest among the fortunate few who could read them. These, by way of distinction are described as "in common English," and possess the quality of curious simplicity which belonged to the others. The volume is printed with elegance enough to do honor to the danniest verses of Tennyson himself.

The Laureate appears not indifferent to the some

to do honor to the damiest verses of Tennyson himself.

The Laureate appears not indifferent to the somewhat contemptuous criticism evoked by his recent magazine contributions. Instead of the little driblets of faded verses lately thought good enough for periodical literature, Mr. Tennyson promises us in the April Macmillan a poem of nine pages and about 300 lines, on Lucretius. A writer who must be supposed to have seen the poem describes it as opening at a time shortly following the marriage of Lucretius. A fler a stroll in the fields he returns home, his brain busy over the philosophical problems which have occupied him, and too much absorbed with questions of the materiality of the soul, and the epicurean doctrines in general to meet in a becoming way the affectionate advances of his wife. To win him to her she gives him a love potion, which wrought upon him in a manner most revolting to his nature. He does battle with the hideous feelings that oppress him; he becomes conscious of two natures struggling within him for the mastery; "now the earthly and sensual obtained the upper hand; anon, that which to his pure and well-regulated mind was the more rational, he under the paroxysms giving vent to philosophic axioms clothed in most poetic forms. At length, disgusted with the world, with himself, and with all around him, he, a full believer in the doctrine of materialism, put an end to that existence which had become insupportable." Such is the skeleton which the poet has chosen to clothe in a dress of luxurious beauty.

Two more volumes of Mr. Spedding's Life and Letters of Lord Bacon will be published in the Autumn. The editors work on them is already done, but they will pass through the press slowly. The plan of the first two volumes is adhered to; each letter or other fragment being given in chronological order, with such elucidation as it may need. The fourth volume will come down to 1613, and two more may be expected to complete the scries. Mr. Spedding per mits himself to doubt whether the whole work wi

which is almost entirely in the hands of women. They go about among the laboring people, read the Bible to them, and converse on religious topics with great enthusiasm. Several of them preach on Sundays, and among those a Miss Wilson, described as having a "pleasing countenance and a winning way with her," is gaining some repute as a pulpit orator. I hear that Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Maelaren, both wives of members of Parliament, and Miss Taylor, daughter-in-law of Mr. Mill, are satisfied that the next time their parliamentary movement for the enfranchisement of women occurs, the weight of opinion it will secure will be far beyond general expectation. They are, however, not without fear that George Francis Train may presently appear in England as the champion of their cause.

G. W. S.

GOLDWIN SMITH AT THE MANCHESTER REFORM CLUB.

An important and influential meeting was held at the Reform Club, Manchester, on the 9th of April, in honor of Mr. Goldwin Smith. Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. T. B. Potter, and others spoke. The Chairman, in intro-

held at the Reform Club, Manchester, on the 9th of April, in honor of Mr. Goldwin Smith. Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. T. B. Potter, and others spoke. The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Goldwin Smith, expressed regret at that gentleman's departure from England, and said that wherever Mr. Smith might be he was quite sure that he would be serving the cause of liberty and progress all over the world. (Cheers.)

Speaking of the Irish Church question Mr. Smith said:

"However, what concerns and interests us more immediately is the great victory gained by the Liberal party in the matter of the Irish Church. I take the matter to be absolutely decisive. Whether the majorities on the resolutions may be equal to that on the motion for goling into committee or not, it is impossible that the sentence passed by the House of Commons can be reversed. The Irish Church really has nothing to stand upon. It is simply the Church of the conqueror. While the conquerer was a Roman Catholic that Church of the bulk of the people was not, properly speaking. Protestant, but something of a more prinntive kind, and far less closely connected with Rome. At the time of the Reformation the Church of the conquerer became Protestant, and that of the people became more intensely Roman Catholic that is, in fact, the account of the extreme Ultramontanism of the Irish people. Nothing can be more abourd than to pretend that the Established Church propagates Protestanism in Ireland. Let all Protestants be assured that it is the greatest and most insuperable bar to the spread of their religion in that country. [Hear.] It never makes a convert; from being made. Nor, I fear, has it ever done as much as in theory an Established Church ought to do. It has never upoid national morality at any difficult crisis. It has never stood between the Church of the oppressor. [Cheers.] I have scarched Irish history in vain for any traces that the bishops and clergy of the Establishment, in such periods as that of 1789, and at other periods, when they were called upon to plead On the land question Mr. Smith said: Whether the law

of primogeniture and the principle of entailing and set fling property be good for Eugland or not, one thing is quite clear, that they are bad for Ireland. They maintain dulic clear, and earlie country, and the country, not discharging their social duties, and the constant object of odum and irritation among the people. Hear, lear.] Therefore, to abolish the law of primogeniture, so far as Ireland is concerned, and to prohibit any disposal of law, except in favor of persons in being, it seems to me would be a wise and safe measure. There again, if the introduction of this change in Ireland should hereafter least to the same change in England, provided the change be good, we cannot guarantee the opponents of this change against the free action of the future. But clearly this feudal law of succession to property and the disposition of property in England never was suited to Ireland, and, so far as Ireland is concerned, ought to be repealed. [Hear, hear, I am afraid that we shall still have something more to do, because, owing partly to the great neglect of Ireland by our sovereigns, no feeling of attachment toward the English Crown and English institutions has ever spring up in Ireland. In its place there is a feeling toward us as if we were a forcign nation. The very education which we ourthere an absentee aristocracy, drawing money out of the

selves have given the Irish, by helping to make them capable of that national sentiment, has stimulated this national antagonism. It is an extremely difficult thing to deal with, undoubtedly; it will task to the utmost the wisdom and energies of statesmen; but I believe it will have to be dealt with by some sort of compromise—that Irish nationalisy will have in some way to be recognized, and soon, or else the sentiment of national antagonism will continue to grow, and we shall have something like a discontented nation always on our hands. I am not one of those who wish to uphold the pareantry of royalty as the most salutary and useful of institutions, and I do not wish to utter any ultra courtly sentiments on the subject; but I must say that, if the Sovereigns of England for the last 50 years had regularly passed two or three months in Ireland, and had given the Irish the assurance that they were equally with ourselves the object of the Sovereign's care, things would now be in a very different state. (Hear.) The Prince of Wales is now going there. I appreciate the motives which lead him 16 go, and I will put say that his visit will not do some good; because, of course, the Irish are clear-sighted enough to see that it is done for the purpose of conciliating them is this poment, and they will not take the transient presence of the Prince of Wales as an equivalent for the regular presence of the Queen.

After some remarks on the questions of education and general reform, Mr. Smith referred to the Canadian dimentity and to his intended visit to America. He said:

There is one question which seems to be coming on which is almost lost sight of in these great Parliamentary

what contomorphosis citizations evided by his record in the first of factor very many pressures are summer to the control of the production of the control of the control of the control of the production of control of the control of what his enemies say it is—merely an attempt to take up a question for the purpose of getting into power, but it is the honest development of his own mind. (Cheers.) It am convinced that he is "the man," and that he shows himself the man, because this is "the hour." (Cheers.) Therefore, in leaving England, I shall leave it, politically speaking, happy, because I shall see, I hope, my party triumphant, and the leader whom I cordially revere at the head of that party. (Renewed cheers.)

# AUSTRIA.

THE INTER-CONFESSIONAL BILL. The bill regulating the relations of the various creeds in the Austrian empire is but a completion of the measures on the subject of civil marriages and educathe measures on the subject of civil marriages and education. The new bill permits parents to determine before
marriage the religion in which the children are to be
brought up. They can come to an agreement on this
head before marriage, or on the birth of each child, or
come to no determination at all. An appeal is allowed
from the decision of the parents. By clause 4, every
child of 14 can freely select the creed to which he
wishes to belong. Change of religion and proselytism cease to be punishable acts. No one
is to be forced to pay for a creed to which he does not belong, or to follow the formulas of any worship, whether
his own or another's. The Sunday question gave rise to
some discussion. Arguments from economy and humanity were adduced in support of the Church view that
there should be a general cessation of labor on the Sunday. On this point an amendment proposed by Baron
Tinth was adopted by 76 votes to 65, to the effect that all
public works which were not urgent should be suspended
on the Sabbath. Clause 12 secularises cemeteries. Every
creed is at liberty to adopt what religious ceremonies it
chooses on this solemn occasion, but everything else relating to burials is confined to the civil authorities.

# BAVARIA.

NO UNION WITH NORTH GELLIANY. On the 10th of April the Minister of the Interior issued a circular to the Prefects of the Departments, stating that the principles adopted by Departments, stating that the principles adopted by the Government are the maintenance of the independence of Bavaria, but neither isolation nor union with the North German Confederation: the loyal fulfillment of her treaties with Prussia; avoidance of an anti-German policy; the regulation of the common interests of Germany in accordance with treaties; education of the people, and improvement of their social condition; liberal development of the country, and the strengthening of the national defenses. The circular, in conclusion, states that, while respecting freedom of opinion in the public functionaries, the Ministry will not suffer any hostile agitation on their part against the Government, though it is willing to pass over recent occurrences in silence.

# THE WEATHER.

NRW-YOUR, Hont. Ther. Bar. Wind.

April 22—7 47° 20.16 S. W. 6 65° 20.22 S. W.

12 66° 30.22 W. 9 65° 30.22 S. W.

13 66° 30.22 W. 9 62° 30.22 S. W.

14 66° 30.22 S. W.

15 66° 30.22 S. W.

16 6° 30.22 S. W.

17 66° 30.22 S. W.

18 66° 30.22 S. W.

19 66° 30.22 S. W.

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16 6° 30.22 S. W.

17 66° 30.22 S. W.

18 6° 30.22 S. W.

18

Place.	Wind	Weather.
Port Hood	North	Cloudy
ialifax	South	Cloudy
ortland	South	
Sentou	West	Clear
Sew-York	South-west .	
hiladelphra	South-west	
Vilmington	North-west.	
Vashington	South-west .	Clear
tichmoud	North-west	Clear
lawego	North-west	Clear
tuttalo	Kast	Clear
ittaburgh	West	Cleary
	South-west	Clear
hienga	North	Clear
ouisville	North	Clear
Inhile		Clear
lavana	Kast	Warm and clear

## THE STATE OF TRADE. WEST INDIA MARKETS.

BY GULF CABLE. TO THE TRIBUNE.

HAVANA, April 72.—The Sugar market is animated, and the sales of the day have been very large. No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 7250 reals Parrobe. Flour #13 P bbl. Krehange on London 11212 P

DOMESTIC MARKETS Manules, April 22.—Cotton—Middings, 31 Sable.
Advista, Ga., April 22.—Cotton—Middings, 30 Sable.
Satannan, Ga., April 22.—Cotton—Middings, 30 Sable.
Satannan, Ga., April 22.—Cotton—Middings, 30 Sable.
Baltymore, April 22.—Cotton—Middings, 30 Sable.
Baltymore, April 22.—Cotton—Middings, 30 Sable.
Baltymore, April 22.—Cotton—Middings, 30 Sable.
San Francisco, April 22.—Cotton—Middings, 31 Sable.
San Francisco, April 22.—Cotton, April 24.—Cotton, April 25.—Cotton, 31c. Float—Saperfine, 83. Pork, 87 Sable.
Mentris, April 22.—Cotton, 31c. Float—Saperfine, 83. Pork, 87 Sable.
Biffrado, April 22.—Float, 810 Sal, Amber Olmo, \$12 Outs—Market bare.
Bye-None hare. Bartey, \$2 33. Pork, \$38. Land, 16 Galisja.

\$1.02 for Summer receipts, and \$2.02 for \$0.2. Oats, \$27655c. Corn, \$24c. for new thelled.
CHICAGO, April 22.—Flour—Chicago Spring Ratras, \$9.250 \$11.
Whith—\$2.150 \$2.15 for \$0.1. No. 2, \$2.01. Corn—No. 1. \$6.0055c.; No. 2, \$4c. New. \$4.c. Oats, \$25c. Rys. \$1.50. Barler—No. 1. in store, \$2.20; sample lots, \$2.100 \$2.35. Mess Pork, \$27. Lard, \$7.2 for \$1.50. Rys. \$2.20; sample lots, \$2.100 \$2.35. Mess Pork, \$27. Lard, \$7.2 for \$2.2 for \$2.2

Sarsaparillas Resolvest, Dr. Radway has adopted the plan of gathering the several roots, &c., used in his medicines, under the direct supervision

of trusty and intelligent agents.

This is an enterprise never before attempted, and it is one long needed.

The loose manner in which vegetable backs, roots, leaves, gums, and other medicinal substances are gathered by ignorant natives, half-sava-ges, Hottentots, &c., and the cupidity of these rascals of substituting spurious for the true, in selling these roots, &c., to traders, causes many mistakes, and often disappoints physicians in prescribing a root possessing knowing properties in not fulfilling their expectations.

Hence the wisdom and liberality of Dr. Radway in adopting a plan that

Hence the wisdom and liberality of Dr. Raiwa's in according by their will secure the true and genuine vegetable substances, fresh from their native soil, cultivated in gardens and attended with care. In Brazil be obtains pureirs brund; Jamaica, W. L. sarsaparillian; India, E. L., hemedesimus indicus; Persia, the Persian all is expressed from the amygdale nut; Japan, the three newly-discovered roots are

grown under contract by a distinguished horticulturist, and the only country where these routs are grown. These Japanese roots are held in high estimation by the Nobles, Kaimos, and distinguished savans, as purilying agents, also in the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, jaundice, and live complaints, and are used as tea, after dinner beverages, and as toole drinks, diet, mixed in wine, &c.; also, possess the most astonishing virtues over skin diseases and impurities of the blood. RADWAY'S SARSAPA-RILLIAN RESOLVENT is, therefore, the most perfect remedy in the world. No wooder the sarsaparillas of the shops are such poor, weak washes compared with DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN.

THE BOOT ITSELF differs from all sarsaparillis roots ever seen in this country. Those wishing a pure, perfect remedy to cleanse the blood and system from all impurities, try Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Sold at No. 27 Maiden-Lane, New York. Six bottles for \$5 will be

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Topics.—I. New Discoveries and Inventions. 2 Blooomy, or its Measure of Life, by Dr. T. S. LAMBERT. 3. Practical Applications of
Magnetism, by Prof. VANDERWEYDE Admission free.

20th Assembly District Union Republican Association,
will hold a regular monthly meeting on PRIDAY EVENING. April 24, at
6 o'clock, at Headquarters, Dingeidelm's, 100 AMES W. CULVER, President.

JAMES JACKSON. THOS. ROMINSON, Secretaries.

JACASON. THOS. ROBINSON. Secretaries.

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 33

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 33

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 3

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 12

 SILVER PLATED TEA SETS, 5 pieces.
 20

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 5
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Also, on WEDNESDAY, notice of the hour of closing, which will be

Also, on WEDNESDAY, notice of the Stations of TURSDAY p. m. posted at the General Office and the Stations of TURSDAY p. m.